THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length or breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty five cts for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm. Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

Daring Robbery.

ON Saturday night the 19th inst. my house was entered through the window at the west end, by some person or persons unknown to the subscriber, who took a large and valuable double barrel Gun of the following description: there was on the breech a piece of silver of an oblong shape which touches the face when holding the gun in a position to fire, and on which is engraven the square and compass; there is also a piece of silver about the place where the thumb of the right hand rests when in the act of firing, on which the initials E. S. L. are handsomely carved. The Gun formerly belonged to E. S. Lindsay. Both steels of the locks, have lately been faced. The same villain or villains at the same time took from the mantlepiece of the room where myself and family were asleep, a valuable silver stop watch, uncapped; she was made by Fothergill, number not recollected, and has F. Hoskins cut with a knife on the back which is rather indistinct. The face has been broken directly under the second hand and putty substituted, which has become quite black. Also a new hat was taken from the secretary, of a drab color, made by Ives & White; yellow Morocco inside where it comes in contact with the head; has been worn not more than a fortnight. I will give a reward of *FIVE DOLLARS* for the restoration of either or each article, and *TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS* for the apprehension of the robber.

Fred. Hoskins

May 26. *Tf*

☞ The Editors of the Norfolk Beacon are requested to insert the above in their country paper until forbid, and send their account to the subscriber. F. H.

Flour, Pork. Apple Brandy &c

Barrels super fine Flour,
Do. mess and prime Pork,
Do. Apple Brandy,
Do. brown Sugar,
Bags Coffee,
A few doz. Brooms and Brushes,
Winter strained Lamp Oil,
(very uperior.)

Richard Wyatt.

Elizabeth-City, May 12.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by A. Fobes, Jr.

2000 bushels Turks Island SALT.

Elizabeth-City, April 21.

SPRING GOODS.

H. LOCKWOOD

HAS Just received per Schooner *Only Son*, and offers for sale, the following assortment, low for Cash or country produce:—

Blue, black and brown Cloths,
Super. Cassimeres, Irish Linens,
Striped Florentine, shaded Nankins,
Silk striped ditto,
Cassinett, Ginghams,
Sea Island Shirting, white Drilling,
Bangup Cord, striped Janes,
Blk. Circassian, striped Muslin,
Book muslin, tamb'd ditto,
Swiss and mull muslins,
White and plaid Robes,
Striped and fig'd Jackonet,
Superior white Marseilles,
Black silk Valencia, bobinet Lace,
White Florence, green Gauze,
Verona Hkf's. fancy Berege Hkfs.
Fancy silk Hkfs.
Silk and cotton Hose, Ribands,
Silk Umbrellas,
Pink and green Florence,
Black Levantine, Crapes,
Belt Ribands, Galloon, col'd Braid,
Sewing Silk,
Beaver, Kid and silk Gloves,
Bandanna Hkfs. flag ditto,
Black silk Hkf's. linen Cambrick do.
Blk cotton Hose,
Mixed, white and brown 1-2 do
Parasols, blk. and brown Satin,
Inserting, Cambricks,
Swiss Cravats, muslin Points,
White Counterpanes,
Shaded Dresses, satin striped ditto,
Milinet, table Cloths, super. Plaid,
Super. gilt Buttons,
Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
Black Bombazine, striped Satteen,
Super. fancy Prints, London do
Blk. and white ditto, two blue ditto,
Checks, Dimity, Bombazetts,
Russia Sheeting, Cheppas,
Cotton Hdkfs. Berkley Cravats,
Linen Tapes, fancy Ear Drops,
Necklaces, Tilletting, brown Linen.
Furniture Calico,
Blue and yellow Nankin,
Shell side Combs,
Brazilian tuck and side ditto,
Bed Tick and knitting Cotton,
Blk. Fur Hats for men and boys,
Drab, do. do. do.
Men and boys' wool Hats,
Ladies' Morocco, Prunelle and calf skin Shoes,
Gentlemens' Boots,
Gentlemens' Buckskin and calf skin Shoes,
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
1 case ladies' straw Bonnets,
Men and boys' Leghorn Hats,
Misses, open work Hats,
Artificial Flowers, cotton Yarn,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Pocket Books and Shaving Brushes,
Shoe Knives and Knives and Forks,
Silver Thimbles, Pocket Knives,
Fish Hooks, Hand and pit saw Files,
6, 8, 10 and 20d Nails,
8d. wrought and 10d cut Brads.

Groceries.

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
do Holland Gin, Apple Brandy,
New Rum, Peppermint Cordial,
Adkins' and Saunders' Tobacco,
New Orleans Sugar, Gun Powder,
Shot from No. 1 to 7,
Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff,
Mustard, Loaf Sugar, Soap & Candles,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
Pepper and Alspice,
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,
Family Flour,
Mess and Prime Pork,
Ginger & Mace, Raisins, Indigo, &c.

Besides a number of other articles not mentioned.

Elizabeth-City, April 21.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot occupied by Mrs. Tamer Elliott, situated near this Town —The buildings are commodious for a small family, and the situation is pleasant.

Apply to

Mary Butler.

Elizabeth-City, May 19. *Bt*

New Goods.

The Subscribers have received by several late arrivals from the north, their assortment of

Spring & Summer Goods;

it embraces a greater variety of desirable staple and fancy articles than they have hitherto had—among them are—

4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured mull, Jackonet and book muslins,
Fig'd Swiss muslins,
Checked and striped Jackonets,
Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers,
Table damask and Russia Diapers,
Linen cambrick Hdkfs and Lawns,
Super. and common Prints, in great variety,
Barege Ginghams and Cravats,
Fine black Bombazine, French do.
Lastings for summer Coats,
White and brown Drillings, and various other articles for gentlemens' summer wear.
Furniture and cambrick Dimities,
Marseilles and other counterpanes,
Blk. and col'd Canton crapes, Robes, Shawls, and Scarfs,
Very fine blk. Nankin crapes,
Blk. white, green, straw and pink Italian crapes,
Black, white, lilac, straw, pink, green and other col'd Gimps, Braids, and silk cords,
Assorted col'd Satins & Lutestrings,
Blk. white and assorted colors Gros de Naples,
Plain blk. do. and Levantines,
Gauze and other fancy Hdkfs.
Plain and striped Florentines,
Very fine black Bombazettes,
Swiss collars and Handkerchiefs,
Heavy yellow, red and flag silk P. Handkerchiefs,
19 packages domestic goods, consisting of 4 and 5-4 bleached and brown Sheetings,
3-4 bleached and brown Shirtings,
Plaids, stripes and checks,
33 *dozen Fur HATS.*

Among them are men's black and drab, and youths' and childrens' Hats of various descriptions.

Wright & Williams

Elizabeth-City, May 5

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods,

selected at New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; comprising a splendid assortment of India, French, Italian, Swiss, British, and American manufactures, and a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, &c. &c. &c.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, May 26.

RECEIVED,

Per Schooner Enterprize, from Gaudeloupe,

20 hhds. Molasses,

For sale by

Alpheus Fobes, jr.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Office to the second story of his new brick building on Main-street, opposite the store of Mathew Cluff, esq. which will be open for business (of the Custom House) from 8 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

Asa Rogerson, *Collector.*

Elizabeth-City, May 5 *Tf*

LEGHORN FLATS.

1 Case Leghorn Flats,
1 do. Mens' and boys' Hats.

For sale at low prices.

Wright & Williams.

May 5th.

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

January 20.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

(CONTINUED)

Five years rotation.—This is the rotation practised by Mr. Wickham, upon his highly cultivated and productive estate upon James' river. Its success recommends it highly on rich land. It has been in use for seventeen years. During that time his crops have been the best upon the river, and from what I hear, the average of the last nine years is at least double the first term. I have repeatedly seen his crops of wheat and clover, from May to harvest, and I have no hesitation in saying, that they are the best, taken throughout, I ever saw. I have seen in other plantations, lots and parts of fields that were equal to his; but I never saw entire fields under as good crops either of wheat or clover. Before this land came into his hands, it had been cropped in the three years rotation.—The succession of crops in his rotation is, 1st, corn; 2d, wheat; 3d, clover; 4th, wheat; 5th, clover. I consider his experiment as establishing, conclusively, that by the free use of plaster of Paris, and the proper exertions to make and apply manure, that five years rotation may be relied upon to give fine crops on lands in good heart, and to keep the land in a state of regular and progressive improvement. Although the number of acres that are in grain, by having six divisions instead of five, would be fewer, I believe the quantity made would not be lessoned, and I am confident the land would improve faster, with the advantage of summer pasture for stock and the diminution of labor in seeding only one-third of the farm, instead of two-fifths, with the further advantage of commencing whenever the extra field was to be brought into the rotation, with a naked fallow; which I fear will be found indispersable. From the increase of strong perennial plants upon our lands since they have been less frequently than formerly planted in corn, I suspect we shall be obliged to resort to naked fallows once in six or seven years, to keep them clean enough for wheat. For these reasons I should prefer six divisions. The sixth field I would use as it is proposed; the fourth and fifth should be used in the two preceeding rotations, to be sown with a mixture of grass seed, for pasture.

Six years rotation.—First, corn; 2d, wheat; 3d, clover; 4th, wheat; 5th, clover; 6th, clover. This course of crops may be practised to great advantage upon weak or worn lands. It may be varied thus: divide the arable land of a farm into three fields, one of which for corn and clover in equal parts; one in wheat, (half corn and the other half fallow,) and one in clover. Under this course one-sixth of the farm would be in corn, one-third in wheat, and one-half in clover.—That part of the clover that is in the inclosure with the corn, to be mowed for hay, and the produce of the field that is in clover, to be applied to the support of stock in summer, by soiling and by being pastured.

Seven years rotation.—First, corn; 2d, rye; 3d, clover, 4th, wheat; 5th, clover 6th, wheat; 7th, clover. Perhaps as beneficial a rotation, with a view either to profit or improvement, would be—1st, corn; 2d, rye, (the corn and rye to be consumed on the farm:) 3d, clover; 4th, wheat; 5th, clover; 6th, wheat; 7th, pasture for six years, on which I would green sward, orchard, and herds' grass, meadow oat, and red clover. It will be remarked, that in this rotation, the last crop in the course is wheat, and the first and second corn and rye, being 3 crops in succession. It is supposed the land would be amply compensated for this by the entire crops of rye and corn being consumed on the farm, and each field in its turn being in pasture six years.—Where one seventh of the land is manured for corn, the produce of two-fifths of the land that is in grain consumed upon it, and three-sevenths of the farm in grass there can be no doubt of produce and improvement sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man. I am informed the lands on the south branch of the Potomac, are cultivated in corn six, seven and eight years in succession; after which they are pastured as long, and in that time are supposed to be completely renovated.

Of the foregoing rotations, I should prefer the five years rotation for good land; but think it would be more perfect, if the farm was thrown into six divisions, and one of them kept in grass the whole year round. For weak or thin land, I should think the change I have suggested indispensable. With that variation, one half of the land would be in grain, and the other in grass.

To avoid repetition, I have purposely omitted mentioning tobacco, not from a belief that its culture should be abandoned; on the contrary, I think it will be long one of the best articles of produce for a Virginia plantation: at any thing like the present prices, it unquestionably is so. Persons distant from market, or those who can make tobacco of the first quality, will probably find it their interest to continue its culture for a great length of time. If it is made upon new land, it does not enter into the rotation of crops; it is used as a preparation for other crops. If it is made upon old land, it should be planted upon the lands that in the different rotations I have given, are allowed for corn. It will be found an easier crop to the land than corn, and will invariably be succeeded by a better crop of wheat.

Miscellaneous Observations.—It is obvious, that at the commencement of an improving system, upon an exhausted farm, or upon poor land, it is proper to begin with gentle rotations; when the soil is improved it will bear more severe cropping.

By the high price of wheat, farmers have been induced to cultivate too much land in grain, and there is reason to believe, that stock, the great source of manure, being neglected or almost given up the soil will be exhausted by the severity of cropping. The late change in Europe to a state of profound peace, must cause the price of grain to fall, which added to a decrease in the produce of the land, must bring distress upon the farmer; stock of every kind must rise on account of its scarcity, a circumstance which cannot be remedied for many years. The ready answer given by every man, when he is asked why he works his lands so hard, is that he must have the crop from all the land he cultivates, that less will not support his family, and defray his expenses. Great and weighty considerations, I admit; but is it not a fatal error to believe, that one hundred and fifty acres of land in an exhausted state, will produce more than a third, or at any rate, half the same land, well cultivated and improved by the manure that can be made, the free use of plaster and clover, and the proper mixture of ameliorating with exhausting crops? Let these questions be tested by experience.

John Wickham, Esq. when he purchased his upper farm, I understand, could not expect more than from two thousand to two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat annually, according to the season. His crop is now from four to five thousand bushels. Thomas Marshall, Esq. took possession of his estate, when two and a half barrels of corn, and five or six bushels of wheat to the acre, would have been thought good average crops; he now makes from six to eight barrels of corn, and from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. For these facts many of the members of this society, can vouch. Little more than half Mr. Wickham's land produces more than double the grain he used to make upon two thirds. Mr. Marshall has been equally successful. I hope those gentlemen will favor the public, through this society, with a full statement of their improvement. Sir John Sinclair says, that the lands in some districts in Scotland were formerly cultivated in grain three years in four; the rent was then from twenty-five to thirty shillings per acre; the same same lands are now in grain not oftener than three years in six; they pay from five to six pounds rent, and make more grain from half than they formerly did from three-fourths of the farm. These great and important changes have been made in Scotland in about forty years.

A safe rule by which to proportion the crops of grain, is, not to suffer more than from a half to three fifths of the farm to be in grain in one year. Let the land that can be manured, be the limit of the corn crop, to be succeeded by wheat, rye or oats, according to the soil, and the relative value of each species of grain, and then complete the rotation by alternate crops of small grain and clover, allowing one field to be always in grass for pasture. I fear many farmers will be deterred from following this advice, from a belief that it is impracticable to accomplish what I propose. I pledge myself that any man who will make proper exertions, may make the quantity of manure that will be necessary. A farm of three hundred acres in six fields, will have six of fifty each; twenty loads, of forty bushels to the acre, will require a thousand loads for a field, to be spread

over the surface equally. If the manure be applied to the hill, or the drill, one fourth of the quantity will be sufficient for the corn crop. The application in either mode will give from two hundred and fifty to three hundred barrels of corn from the field, as the year is favorable or otherwise, in one of these modes. I know it is in the power of every man upon such a farm to manure fifty acres; if he will provide winter and summer food for his stock, and use due diligence in making and saving manure, and consume all his wheat straw and corn stalks as litter for his stock. In this way, then, half the land will be made to produce the quantity of corn usually made, with a great saving of labor, a certain and constant improvement of his farm, and a crop of wheat double what he would make, when one third of his land was planted in corn, and all his wheat made upon corn land.

(To be continued.)

Late from Europe.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

By the ship U. States, from Liverpool, the Editors of the N. York American have received regular files of London papers to the 22d ult. which furnish Paris extracts of the 18th.

All the members of the old Cabinet have resigned, except Mr. Canning, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Huskisson.

Mr. Canning has not yet been able to re-model the administration. The only positive appointments are those of Sir J. Copley as Lord Chancellor; the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral, and the Marquis of Anglesea, as Master of the Ordnance. The other stations, tho' rumour has filled them, are vacant. The Marquis of Lansdown, who is of great weight with the Whig interest, will, there is reason to believe, be brought into the cabinet. The Duke of Cambridge will personally be the Commander-in-Chief.—M. Planta, one of the under Secretaries of State, had been made Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, in the place, we believe, of Mr. Lushington.

Of Spain and Portugal, the relative attitudes are still uncertain and menacing. The triumph of Mr. Canning, in England, will not be without its effect in restraining the madness of Spanish *ultraism*.

By extracts from the French papers, which are to the 18th, it appears that the Circe frigate had been despatched from Toulon with sealed orders, which were not to be opened till she passed the Straits of Gibraltar.

It is asserted again, that there is no doubt of the determination of the Russian Cabinet to come to a decisive arrangement with the Porte, relative to the affairs of Greece. Orders have been sent to the commanding General it is said, to concentrate the troops, amounting to 100,000, on the Pruth.

[*From the Constitutionel.*]

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER)

Corfu March 24.—Athens is at length delivered—there can no longer be a doubt of it. All the letters announce to us the complete victory which the defenders of their country have gained over the Turks. The number of the Greeks, assembled in Attica, amounted to more than 6000 men, and Kioutahi, Seraskier of the Turkish army, had nearly 8090 soldiers; but there was a remarkable difference in the two armies. The Turks, who were beaten at the Piracus on the 16th Feb. and who returned to Athens on the 18th and 19th of the same month, had lost their courage; their provisions were also short, and they were compelled to act, in order to get out of the difficulties of their situation. The Greeks who expected no farther reinforcements, wished for nothing else but a 3d decisive action, and a moment favorable to their wishes failed not to present itself. On the 2d of March, a part of the troops of Redschid Pacha directed their march towards Mount Pentelicus, to retreat to Bœotia; the Greeks had quitted their camps at Eleusis, and advanced as far as Cephisus.—Having from that station noticed the retreat of the enemy, they fell on their rear; the Turkish cavalry, which the Seraskier commanded in person, rallied, and withstood the attack of the Greeks for three hours. Redschild Pacha showed in this affair great ability: a party from the Ionian Isles, commanded by Eumorphoponlo, and some Mainotes, having recognized the Pacha, made two attempts to reach him, but were repulsed—at length the Turks retired towards the hill of Brillissos. During the night nothing was heard but the enemy's cannon, and musket shots from every quarter. On the 3d, very early, the Greeks hemmed in the enemy very closely; the Turks kept their position until one in the afternoon; when favored by the dense smoke which covered the country round, they directed their march northward, and succeeded in making their way. The number of the killed and wounded is not yet ascertained: a great many Greeks are wounded. As to the Turks, it is presumed, that one third of the army of Redschid remains on the field of battle.

The Mercury of the 20th, in speaking of Cotton, says: There has been a very good demand for Cotton this week from the trade and speculators, and upwards of 11,000 bags have been sold at rather better prices; and, on the whole things are looking a good deal better. The imports amount to 10,930 bales, viz: 6,250 American; 330 West Indies; 2,650 East Indies, and 1700 Egyptians.

MEXICO.—The state of this country, we learn by a letter, was generally tranquil. There had been some insurrections in the interior, which were soon put down.

The papers, however, tell a tale of this new republic, which we cannot hear without surprise and a feeling of indignation. The Governor of Vera Cruz, Don Miguel Barragan, has issued his decree, prohibiting all Masonic institutions and secret associations of every denomination, and declaring that after the expiration of sixty days from the promulgation of this law, every individual who shall still belong to such associations established *without the State*, or who shall assist at Masonic Lodges or meetings, shall suffer five years banishment. It is moreover decreed that every individual who shall rent or procure a place for the holding of said meetings, shall be sent to the House of Correction for *four* years.

Another high-handed measure was under the consideration of the Senate of Mexico; it was no less than that of restricting the freedom of the press. Of this, more hereafter.—The Mexican papers comment at great length and with much severity on these anti-republican measures.

[*Nor. Herald.*

The National Advocate has a communication upon the subject of Com. Porter's occupation of Key West, in which the writer observes.—

"The situation of this Mexican officer at Key West, with several ships, must be an object of more interest to our government than is generally supposed. The accounts which we have lately had from Havana, represent his stay there as entirely voluntary, and that he is, at the same time, planning, fitting out and conducting hostile enterprizes against the Spanish marine. If this be so, it is clearly a violation of our neutrality. No belligerent has a right to remain in any neutral territory for the purpose of, in any way, forwarding the operations of the war. What Com. Porter's views are, we know not; but, from a knowledge of his character and feelings towards our government, I apprehend that he may wish to place it in a delicate situation towards himself and his adopted country. I predict that something serious will grow out of it, and that in the end it will be found that he is trying at Key West to cripple and annoy our present Administration quite as much as the commerce and shipping of Spain."

The Circuit Court of the U. States, for the District of North-Carolina, met in this City on Saturday last, and adjourned the same day, there being but little business on the docket.—Chief Justice *Marshall* delivered a very lucid and elaborate opinion on a question of law, reserved at the last Court, in the suit of *Whitaker* vs. *Freeman* for defamation. The defendant in that suit, had pleaded *not guilty* and *justification*, and it was reserved as a point for the court to decide whether he had not deprived himself of the benefit of the first plea, by entering the latter. The opinion of the Court was in favor of the defendant, and the verdict of the Jury for $1800 was set aside. A new trial however was granted to the plaintiff, with leave to amend his declaration.—[*Ral. Register, 15th ult.*

The Board for Internal Improvements met in this city, on Saturday last, agreeably to appointment, and adjourned yesterday. All the members were at this meeting. Instructions were given to Mr. Nash, the recently engaged Civil Engineer from the State of N. York, for surveying, levelling and inspecting the swamp lands of this State, and in conjunction with Mr. Brazier, forthwith to effect this object, agreeably to an act of last session.—Mr. Nash accordingly set out yesterday for Newbern, with a view of commencing his operations on a swamp lying in the neighborhood of Cat Fish Lake, and about the head of White Oak River.—Measures were also taken for resuming operations on the Cape Fear below Fayetteville, where there are 5 or 6 Shoals yet to be reduced, as soon as the state of the river will admit.—[*Ibid.*

EMIGRATION.

From the Greenock Advertiser. April 6

The distress of the manufacturing classes, now of such long continuance, and of which there is still throughout the country so little prospect of an early relief, has directed the attention of many suffering individuals anew to the emigration to America, as affording the only remaining chance of bettering their condition. Hitherto, the prospect of Government aid has doubtless held back many, and poverty a vast number more, from trying their fortunes in the new world; but now that the hope of national assistance has grown feeble, those who can obtain the means of conveyance are fast embracing opportunities as they occur, to cross the Atlantic. It is chiefly to the U. S that the tide of emigration is yet tending, and the emigrants consist in a great measure of artizans of various kinds, who go on a venture in search of employment in those occupations to which they have been bred. Three vessels are this moment cleared for sea at this port, and waiting the first fair wind for N. York, with passengers. One of these, the Camillus, carries out, we understand, about 160 passengers—another the Saml. Robertson, about 74—and the third, the Rosina, a small number: in all 250 men, women and children, quit their native shores by these ships, under a variety of circumstances and agitated by various hopes and fears as to their future destinies. In the Camillus there are persons of every age, from the grey beard and the crone of 60 to the infant of 3 months old. Several entire families, composed of from 5 to 8 individuals, go out in her, but a still greater proportion of cases, we believe the emigrants consist of branches of families, the heads of which had already gone out, and having got comfortably settled, were enabled to transmit the necessary funds for the conveyance abroad of their connexions; thus to many, their voluntary exile will be the means of re-uniting them to their friends, and to such the prospect must be a pleasing one. The passage money by these vessels is very moderate; yet they are fitted up with every attention to the comfort of the passengers. In the Camillus 5l. 5s. is charged for an adult person in the steerage, and children in proportion; infants go free; the emigrants lay in their own provisions, but the master has an extra stock besides, in case of emergency. For those who have been bred to trades, we are glad that the prospect of obtaining ready employment, on their arrival out, is favorable, though it may not lessen our regret that the circumstances of the times compelled so many individuals of moral and industrious habits, to carry their energies and abilities from the land which gave them birth.

China.—A Roman named Onorato Martucci, has returned to Italy after an absence of thirty-six years in Asia, and principally in China. A Roman journal, on his authority, makes several important statements concerning the Chinese Empire. In 1818 a census was taken of the inhabitants within the great wall, which made them amount to 148 millions on a surface of 700,000 square leagues. The army is put down at 1,283,000 men; of whom 420,000 are cavalry, and the revenue at 477 millions of francs.

The following very just remarks, are from the pen of the Rev. J. Hillhouse, editor of the Miscellaneous Heral, published at Greensboro' Al. The unprejudiced and thinking portion of the community will readily subscribe to their correctness:—

"Much of the dissatisfaction which has arisen, and does now exist, relative to the Administration of our government, will be found to have originated in the breasts of disappointed politicians.—Men, who consider themselves entitled to the highest honors of the country: But their countrymen not being of the same opinion have not promoted them; they were disappointed, and now stand prepared and determined to oppose the course pursued by those who have been more fortunate and popular than themselves.—So that, in reality, the opposition lies principally against men and not measures. In all probability the very same administration, but managed by another Executive, would be perfectly satisfactory to many who now complain."

A large meeting of the friends of the Administration, was held in Baltimore on the 5th of April. The number present was computed at 1500. "The whole character of the meeting," says the Baltimore Patriot, "was highly satisfactory, and afforded the strongest evidence that the "bone and sinew" of Baltimore is in favor of the present Administration, and will give a triumphant vote for the re-election of John Quincy Adams."

Mr. Leffler is elected to congress in the Wheeling District, Virginia, by a majority of 443 votes over Mr. Johnson, member of the last congress. In announcing the election of Mr. Leffler, the Wheeling Gazette says—"We will not refrain from expressing our gratification and congratulating the District on the result of this election. Mr. Leffler will make a respectable and useful representative, and is a decided friend of the present administration, and of the common sense construction of the Federal Constitution."

The Philadelphia Saturday evening Post has the following:—An important Medical discovery will soon be brought to notice—it consists in a new remedy to prevent the formation of Consumption in those predisposed, and to cure it when formed in nine cases out of ten. We are informed that it is as effectual as the lately found remedy against Intemperance, and consists of two different articles to be used together, one to be taken in the stomach in the palatable shape of chocolate, syrup or milk, and the other to be inhaled in the lungs as a sweet and fragrant perfume.

Laughable Adventure.—Not long since, a reverend clergyman in Vermont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of the snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, resolved to prevent it by seasonably shovelling it off, he therefore ascended it, having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife. He went to work, but fearing still for his safety, "my dear, (said he,) tie the rope around your waist;" no sooner had she done this, than off went the snow poor minister and all and up went his wife. Thus on the one side of the barn the astounded and confounded clergyman hung, and on the other side hung his wife, high and dry, in majesty sublime, dingling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman, luckily passing by, delivered them from their perilous situation.

[*Vermont Patriot.*

Angling.—It may not be generally known to Anglers, that by besmearing their bait with Assafœtida, or other aromatic, fish from a considerable distance around will seize it with delight. Such is the fascinating influence of these aromatics, that if they be applied to the whole hand, and it be held under the water the fish will flock to it, and may be easily laid hold of.

Dancing.—A young man who had attended more to the cultivation of his heels than of his mind, flattered himself that he could better his condition by shaking his feet, rather than an empty skull, issued the following proposals:

Dan Sing Skull.

miss ster lightfoot propoises toe open a dan sing skull in witch that hellegunt hart will be tort in the new west fashun. Lad dies and gentlemun hoo ma sea fight toe patruneyes him in his under take in will pleas to sin thare names to this paper.—Skull toe bee o-pen as sun as Twen tea sinners do sin.

SODA WATER.

The Subscriber has opened his Soda Water Establishment for the season.

Wm. D. Gordan.

May 12.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

PORK. FLOUR AND BRANDY.

53 bbls Pork, assorted qual
50 do. Flour (family, sup and fine,)
20 do. Apple Brandy.

Just received for sale by

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, May 26.

DOCTORS Walker & Smith

Having associated together in practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the citizens of Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties.

Elizabeth-City, May 19.

Pasquotank County Aux Colonization Society.

BUT few members of the Pasquotank County Auxiliary Colonization Society attending at the meeting held on the 14th inst; it was resolved, that the meeting be adjourned until the first Monday in June next, and that public notice thereof be given in the Elizabeth-City Star. As it is desirous a full meeting should be had, the members generally are requested to attend on that day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. C. EHRINGHAUS, *Secr'y*

Elizabeth-City, May 19.

Virginia State Lottery,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

SEVENTH CLASS.

To be drawn on the 20th June.

SIXTY NUMBER—COMBINATION LOTTERY—NINE DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$15.000 is	$15
1	5.000	5
1	4.000	4
1	3.000	3
1	2 500	2
1	2.000	2
1	1,750	1
1	1.500	1
1	1.255	1
5	1.000	5
10	500	5
20	200	4
40	100	4
102	50	5
204	25	5
1530	10	15
11475	5	57

13395 Prizes. $136,80

20825 Blanks.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets $5, Halves, $2 50 Quarters $1 25.

For sale in a variety of numbers at the office of

Wm. D. Gordan.

May 12 *Elizabeth-City*

SPRING GOODS.

Richard Wyatt

HAS received his supply of Spring Goods, comprising a variety of Staple and Fancy articles, all which will be sold low for Cash.

Elizabeth-City, May 12.

Look at This.

THE Subscriber intending to remove from this part of the country, wishes to sell the place on which she now resides. It is situated on the road leading to Edenton about a mile from Elizabeth City, contains 38 acres of land, on which is an excellent dwelling house for a small family. Those disposed to purchase, can do so on moderate terms by application to

Mary Jackson.

May 19.

Whiskey, Pork, and Flour.

We have just received per Schooner Trader, from N. York,

50 bbls. Whiskey.

In Store.

New-York prime Pork,
Superfine and fine Flour.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

May 5th.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE*.

Blanks for sale at this office.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, June 2, 1827.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration is rapidly setting towards these United States, the asylum of the oppressed. It will be seen by an article on the opposite page that all those distressed manufacturers of Great Britain who can obtain the means of conveyance, are fast embracing opportunities as they occur, to cross the Atlantic in search of employment in those occupations to which they have been bred.

Mrs. Wills of the Edenton Gazette has sold her interest in that establishment.—The paper is now published by Nathaniel Bruer and Daniel H. Goodman.

The Races.—The races over the Norfolk Course commenced the 23d ult. and continued four days. Not having received the result before our last paper was issued, we could not give our readers an account of them before to-day.

First day, the purse of $250 mile heats, free for colts, was won by Mr Garrison's horse *Ivanhoe*, beating *Bob Craddock* and *Virginia Brown*. Time of running first heat 1m. 50s.—second heat 1m. 49s.

Second day, the Ladies' purse, 2 mile heats, $350 also won by Mr. G's mare *Lady of the Lake*, beating horse *Lafayette* and mare *Charlotte Pace*.

Third day, Jocky Club Purse, 3 mile heats, $600, won by Dr. Wyche's mare *Ariel*, beating *Sally Hope* and *Gohanna*. Time first heat 5m. 59s. second heat 5m 56s.

Fourth day, Proprietor's purse of $200, best three in five—won by Mr. Bo s' *Phi lis*, beating *Atalanta* and *Charlotte Pace*.

Selected Summary.

Murder.—A most horrid murder was committed in N York on the 16th ult by a man named Alexander McLeon, upon the body of his wife, by stabbing her in the side with a large butcher knife. He was arrested and committed to prison, but died on the 18th from the effects of arsenic which he had swallowed.

The U. S. Frigate Java, Capt Crane, is to sail for the Mediterranean, in a few days, to take the place of the ship of the line North-Carolina, Commodore Rodgers, which is expected home before long. Captain C. will, of course have the command of the squadron.

The percussion lock has been applied to cannon by Lt. Wm. S. Walker, of the U S. Navy. Those who are acquainted with naval gunnery, will readily see the importance of this application.

The ship Six Brothers, Captain Lee, sailed from New York on Saturday for Greece, with a cargo of provisions, &c. collected in N. Y. and Albany.

We learn that the government have surrendered the large bond exacted from Lippincotts & Co. before their teas in the Custom House Stores were given up, and their property has been fully restored them.—[*Philad. Sentinel.*

The *Duke Bernard, of Saxe Weimar*, intends soon to publish an account of his interesting and extensive tour in these U. States From his liberal spirit, friendly sentiments, and sound understanding, we may infer that his book will prove such as judicious Americans could desire. In letters of a late date, he expresses unabated gratitude for the uniform courtesy and hospitality, which he experienced on this side of the Atlantic.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

General Ashley, in his late expedition over the Rocky Mountains, fell in with a lake 100 miles long, and 60 or 80 miles in width. Its water is salter than that of the ocean; and rock salt near it.

Emigration.—By the special report of the committee of the House of Commons on emigration, the committee have recommended 500,000l to be given, in order to facilitate the emigration of twelve hundred families to North America, from the distressed districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Renfrew and Lanark.

Marriage enlarges the scene of our happiness and miseries. A marriage of love, is pleasant; a marriage of interest, easy; and a marriage where both agree; happy.

Mr. Cooper, the author of the Spy, will publish in the ensuing fall another novel, entitled *The Red Rover of the Seas.*

Tom Paine.—From the proceedings of the London Insolvent Debtors' Court we extract the following:

The Court this morning has been unusually crowded, mainly on account of hearing the examination of *Wm. Benbow*, who is opposed by his creditors for not having inserted in his schedule the *bones* of *Tom Paine*, whose relics, it is said, he has now in a cellar in his house.

Pedestrianism.—The mail is carried on in a day, from Harpsfield, through Melfordville, Lawrensville, Nablesville and Pittsfield, Otsego County, N. Y. to New Berlin, by a man on foot. The distance is 54 miles; and the carrier, whose name is Packard, performs the route westward on Wednesday, and eastward on Thursday of each week—which makes 180 miles in 48 hours.

Caution to Travellers.—The Albany "Microscope" states, that the bed bugs in that place grow to an uncommon size. A traveller was lately waked up by a loud barking, which he discovered to proceed from the bugs around his bed, and in the morning he saw a remarkably impudent one sitting on his haunches on the hearth picking his teeth with the poker.

The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph says a machine has been invented for making Lee's Pills by steam, by means of which *five pecks* can be manufactured in a minute!

The Prince de Pucklar Muskau, of Prussia, who married a daughter of the late Prince de Hardenburg, has *divorced his wife* for the purpose of marrying the ex-queen of Hayti, widow of Christophe. The Americans, who have visited Port-au-Prince in her time, will remember that she is a fat, greasy wench, as black as the ace of Spades, and one who would find it difficult to get a place as a cook in this city. So much for *royal* taste.

[*Noah.*

By last night's Mail.

From Com. Porter.—We are informed (says the Pensacola Gazette) that a gentleman recently from Havana, has brought the information, that Com. Porter has issued orders to his cruizers to capture every vessel containing merchandize bound to Cuba, and that in compliance with these orders he has destroyed nearly all the coasting trade of that Island and that none escape them, except the fishermen, who by express directions from the Com. are not molested. The gentleman further states that Com. Porter made a requisition on the Mexican Government for $30,000, and that in reply he received authority to draw for $60,000, and information that his drafts for any amount would be honored. On which he drew for the $60,000; which drafts were actually negociated in Havana. We are further informed that the Lieut. Commandant of one of the cruisers (the Bravo) which had been captured by the Spaniards, having been imprisoned in Havana; Com. Porter wrote to the commander that if he was not released on his parole, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of his communication, and treated as a prisoner of war of his rank was entitled to expect, that he (Com Porter) would retaliate on every Spanish officer who might fall into his hands—that the lieutenant was accordingly released and a gentleman who is now here dined with him, at the house of an American Merchant in Havana.

Extract of a letter from Laguayra, May 1st 1827.

"The situation of this country is at present in as bad a state as I have ever known it, for such are the demands on government for cash, that they have discontinued paying all their paper and are pushing the merchants for cash payment and in two instances have imprisoned persons. Mr. ——, (an American) is now in prison for government debt. Bolivar takes all law in his own hands, and is "de-facto" Dictator. If the system of enacting new laws every day, continues, it is to be feared that confidence in business will be destroyed, for under the present system no speculation can be entered into with safety—as for instance, without any previous notice, on the 1st inst. an extra duty of 5% was laid on all exports of produce, and on all imports. For my own part, I conceive that all these measures are tending to one great end, which is the establishment here of the Bolivar Constitution and the appointment of Bolivar as perpetual Dictator of both countries, which I think is the only way in which Columbia will ever prosper and command her stand among nations."

We regret to learn from the Savannah Republican, that a difference has arisen between the commissioners of the United States and the State of Georgia, on running the boundary line between the latter and Florida, and that their further progess has been suspended by Governor Troup. Thomas Spalding, esq. Commissioner on the part of Georgia, has returned to Darien, and Thomas Mann Randolph, Esq. Commissioner on the part of the U. S. to Milledgeville.

[*Nor. Herald.*

MOSES MYERS, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the Customs for this District, in the room of Gen. B. W. Pryor, deceased.—[*Ibid.*

The Automaton was yesterday visited by the venerable CARROLL of Carrollton, now in the 89th year of his age, who beat his Turkish majesty in a game of chess much to the delight of a crowded audience.

Mr. Carter's Letters.—Yesterday an advertisement appeared in our columns announcing that our friend Mr. Carter, intends to publish by subscription, his "*Letters from Europe*"

Part of these letters have already been published in the New-York Statesman, and widely circulated throughout the Union, with all the encominums due to a polished scholar and accomplished gentleman. To have these letters in a condensed form, not scattered as they now are, in the columns of public journals, must be a desideratum with every lover of his country's literature, and we doubt not, a subscription list, fully adequate to defray expenses will be immediately obtained.

[*N. Y. Morn. Courier, 25th ult.*

Sir John Copley, who has risen to such distinction in England, and is now *Lord Chancellor*, is a native of Boston, and is the son of our justly celebrated painter, the late *John Singleton Copley*, R. A.

Greek Fund in Philadelphia.—The collections for the relief of the Greeks seem to go on as regularly in Philadelphia and its neighborhood as at first.—The whole fund at present exceeds $22,500. The cash receipts since the 14th have been above $1300. The loading of the second vessel is going on rapidly.

Arrival of the Constellation at Pensacola.—The United States' Frigate *Constellation*, bearing the broad pendant of Com. CHARLES G. RIDGELY, entered the harbor of Pensacola on Sunday, the 29th April, from a cruise.

"*Holland* has more than one hundred canals, extending 2682 miles, constructed at the expense of $132,000,000, and yielding an annual average income of 10 per cent. on the capital invested. She has been 20 years in completing this line of inland navigation."

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, by Lem'l C. Moore, esq. Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAMS, merchant of this place, to Miss ELIZABETH CARMOTT, eldest daughter of Capt. James Carmott, deceased.

On Thursday evening last, by Thos. Bell, esq. Mr. JOSEPH PORTER, to Mrs. JANE DAVIS, widow of Mr. Arther Davis, deceased.

DIED,

In this county, on Wednesday night last, after a tedious illness, Mrs. ISABELLA OVERMAN, consort of Isaac Overman, a worthy member of the society of Friends.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mr. DANIEL LONG, for many years Inspector of the Revenue for this port.

In this county, on Wednesday, Mr. SIMEON DELON, a member of the society of Friends.

Also, on the same night, after a long and painful illness which he bore with manly fortitude, Doctor EDMUND S LINDSAY, formerly of Currituck County, and for one or more years member of the Legislature from that county.

In Mecklenburg county, very suddenly, on the 24th of April, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, in the 88th year of his age—he was a Soldier of the Revolution, and an upright worthy citizen.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

May 26th, Schr. Patsey, Hobbs, from N. York merchandize to the master.

28th, Schr. John Rodman, Butler, 14 days from Bassaterre, (Gau.) molasses to the master.

" Schr. Mary Jane, Myrick, from Boston, in ballast.

" Schr. Lasthena, Toler, from Petersburg, in ballast.

June 1st, Schr. May, Strout, from Portland, with merchdze. to the master.

DEPARTED.

1st, Schr. Providence, Hobbs, for Charleston, with corn by Lemuel C. Moore.

To sail to-morrow.

Schr. Rising States, Reed, for New Bedford, with corn by D. Tisdale.

The Members of the Protestant Episcopal Church and others are informed that Divine Service will be performed in the Masonic Hall of this place every Sunday until further notice.

The Members of the Phœnix Fire Company will attend a regular meeting at the Engine house on Monday next at 4 o'clock P. M.

DOCTORS
Gordon & Martin,

Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the circumjacent country, that they have taken the Drug and Medicine Store formerly occupied by Doctors Campos & Davis, (opposite the Post Office,) where they may be consulted in the different branches of their profession.

They have just received a fresh supply of the following articles, which renders their assortment general and complete.

Calomel, Jalap,
Rhubarb, Scamony,
Gamboge,
Colocynth,
Cream of Tartar,
Emetic do.
Vitriolated do.
Epsom, Glauber, & Rochelle Salts,
Flake and common Manna,
Alexandria & common Senna,
Ipecac, Snakeroot,
Pinkroot, Squills,
Gentian, Colombo,
Red, pale and yellow Bark,
Sulphate of Quinine,
Hemlock,
Eupatorium Perfoliatum, Sarsaparilla,
Canella Alba,
Cinnamon,
Nux Vomica,
Dover's Powder,
James' Powder,
Johnson's Bilious Powder,
Lee's & Scott's Antibilious Pills,
Butler's Indian Specific,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Harlem Oil,
Lunar Caustic,
Pearl Ash,
Gum Guiac,
" Ammoniac,
" Aloes,
" Assafœtida,
" Camphor,
" Opium,
" Arabic,
" Tragacanth,
" Elastic,
" Myrrh,
" Kino,
" Catechu,
Nitric and Sulphuric Acid,
Spirits of Nitre,
Muriatic Acid,
Nitre,
Carbonate of Ammonia,
Aqua Ammonia,
Spirits Ammonia,
" of Lavender compound,
" of Wine,
Tincture of Opium,
" Digitals,
" Colocynth,
" Kino,
" Myrrh,
" Squills,
" Catechu,
" Gentian,
" Rhubarb,
" Colombo,
" Cantharides,
" Capsicum,
" Bark,
" Cinnamon,
Elixir Paregoric,
" Vitriol,
Ipecac Wine,
Antimonial Wine,
Syrup of Rhubarb,
" of Squills,
Oil of Cloves,
" Peppermint,
" Lavender,
" Cinnamon,
" Turpentine,
" Almonds,
" Lemon,
" Bergamot,
" Anis,
" Wormseed,
Super Carbonate of Soda,
Tartaric Acid,
Acetate of Potass,
Sugar of Lead,
Quicksilver,
Corosive Sublimate,
Calcined and common Magnesia,
Prepared Chalk,
White Precipitate of Mercury,
Red Precipitate,
Carbonate of Iron,
Iron Filings,
Mercurial Pills,
" Ointment,
Olive Oil,
Castor Oil,
Extract of Liquorice
" Jalap,
" Rhubarb,
" Gentian,
" Eleterium,
" Hemlock,
" Ratanhia,
Ginger, Cloves,
Spice, Cubebs,
Balsam Copaiva,
Starch, Blueing,
Turmeric, Alum,
Blue and white Vitriol,
Cologne Water,
Essence of Peppermint,
" Bergamot,
" Lemon,
" Cinnamon,
Sulphuric Ether,
Breast Pipes,
Nipple Shells,
Syringes,
White Lead,
Litharge,
Prussian Blue,
Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green,
Vermillion,
Venetian Red,
Turkey Umber,
Drop Lake,
Gold Leaf,
Linseed Oil,
Copal Varnish,
Sperm Oil,
Green & blue Paints,
Hair, tooth, shaving and paint Brushes,
Sash Tools,
Cavendish Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Macaboy Snuff,
Rappee do.
Remedy for the Piles,
Camel hair Pencils,
Evans' thumb Lancets, &c. &c. &c.

All of which they offer for sale on reasonable terms.

☞ Medicine chests put up and replenished at the shortest notice.

Elizabeth-City, May 19. Rt

State of North Carolina.

Camden County.

IN EQUITY—Spring Term, 1827.

John C. Ebringhaus, Adm'r of William T. Muse, dec. vs. Willie McPherson, & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey two of the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Elizabeth-City Star, that the said Thomas Grissan and wife Lovey appear at the next Court of Equity for Camden County, to be held at the Court-House in Camden on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead and answer to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Test,
GEO. FEREBEE, *Clk. & M. E. C. C.*
Camden County, June 2.

COFFEE.

1800 lbs prime green Coffee, for sale by
WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.
June 2.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of the Subscriber on the night of the 19th instant, a well formed black *HORSE*, about 14 hands high, blind in both eyes or nearly so; has a scar upon his back proceeding from a saddle gald. A suitable reward will be given to any person who will take up said horse, and deliver him to me at Newbegun Creek.

William Shaw.

May 26.

Saddlery and Harness Making.

The Subscribers having taken the house on Road Street next to Mr. Gordan's Store, respectfully inform the inhabitants of this section of country that they intend carrying on the above business in all its branches.—They promise that their work shall be faithfully executed, and will be disposed of at the Norfolk prices.

N. B. They will also attend to the Coach Making business and painting, which will be done in the neatest manner.

Mayer & Hodges.

Elizabeth-City, May 26. Bt

THOMAS R. COBB

Has just received from Philadelphia and Norfolk, his Spring supplies of Shoes and Leather, and will continue to receive such other quantities as may be necessary to make his assortment complete which will be sold as low as they can be bought in the place—among them are the following

Ladies' black and col'd Prunelle Shoes,
Misses' do. do. do. do.
Ladies' black thick and thin sole Morocco, do. do.
Misses' black and col'd do. do.
Do. do. Leather, do.
Ladies' Seal Skin Shoes,
Childrens' leather and Morocco do.
Gentlemens' Boots, Shoes and Pumps, assorted,
Mens' and boys' coarse Boots and Shoes.
Also, a general assortment of Leather, as follows—

Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Waxuppers, Seal, smooth Cordovan, Cordovan Roundings, Neats Grain, and a great variety of Lining and Binding Skins in lots to suit purchasers—Also Awl Blades, Half, Sparribles, Shoe Knives, Varnish, Shoe Blacking, Bristles, Heal Ball, &c. &c.

T. R. COBB, tenders his acknowledgements to his friends and customers for the share of patronage which has been extended to him heretofore, and now takes the opportunity of informing them, that having engaged an additional number of workmen, he will be able to furnish them with Boots and Shoes made in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

*** Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

Elizabeth-City, May 12. Et

State of North-Carolina.

Currituck County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1827.

Patrick Northern, vs. James Tatem. } Origi'l Attachment levied on the lands of James Tatem, adjoining the lands of David Jones and Josiah Butt, in Gibbs' Woods.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Tatem, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star for two months, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Currituck, at the Court-House in Currituck, on the last Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Spence Hall*, Clerk of our said Court at office in Currituck, the last Monday in February, Anno Domini 1827, and 51st Year of American Independence.

A Copy.

Spence Hall, C. C. C.

Currituck County, April 14.

BLANKS.

WARRANTS for Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties, printed and for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Glasgow Free Press.

Stanzes on a view of the Sea.

O ean! I love to view thy dark blue face, [shore:
To hear thee rippling on thy shelvy
To me, thy form hath greatness, grandeur, grace— [roar
To me, there's more than music in thy
Washed by the waves, like pearls the pebble shine;
Thy sandy shore is like a jewelled sky;
Why should I wonder thou wert deemed divine, [on high?
When Paphia, thy sweet daughter rules
Yet thou art false and fickle; and though now [bounds,
Thy billows beat but softly on their
Anon, convulsed and tossed tempestuous, thou [mounds;
Wilt, foaming furious, batter down thy
Herein, an emblems of thy sister Earth,
Her monarchs now are firmest, fondest friends,
Anon, Ambition gives Bellons birth;
And war and wo the *Holy Treaty* ends!

When calm thou seem'st as Phœbus' flickering gleams, [sy brow,
With glittering brilliance on thy glas-
Like earthly glory, transient as it beams.
That shrine as fiercely and as false as thou— [guiles,
Thy soft smooth wave the sailor's view be-
With sunny surface hiding oft the storm, [tune smiles,
Like friends who flatter when fair for-
To hate thee more when frowns her brow deform.

Thy boisterous billows batter the rude rock, [cest storms,
That, tow'ring proudly, dares thy fier-
While thunders sound the charge to every shock, [ed forms:
And bannered lightnings rear their fork-
An emblem then thou art of hellish hate,
Of Fortune's direst, deepest, deadliest power—
Of Virtue, battling with the storms of fate,
And bearing bravely all their chilling shower.

A world of elemental power art thou,
An agitated universe of soul:
What are a million Cæsars to thee now—
Ten million hosts to thy tremendous roll?
A spirit reigns within thee, and his will
Sighs in the breeze and thunders in the blast;
Telling of things invisible, yet still
'Tis formless, viewless, voiceless, dark and vast!

Methinks thy wild waves speak the track of time,
A rapid, rolling, and resistless stream,
Terribly swift, yet solemnly sublime,
No power can reign, no penitence redeem; [thee
Spending, but never spent, man marks in
And thy deep billows that no force can lull,
A Type of Time hid in Eternity,
For ever flowing, yet for ever full!

Beautiful Stanzas.

By R. H. Wilde.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scatter'd on the ground to die:
Yet on the rose's humbled bed,
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept such waste to see;
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,
That trembles in the moon's pale ray;
Its hold is frail, its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away!
But ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet
Have left on Tempest's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet as if grieving to efface,
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,
But none, alas, shall mourn for me.

Woman—In Adversity.

Who hath not listened in ecstacy
To the soul-melting harps of air?
The ruder the winds that o'er them stray,
The sweeter the sound they bear.

And it is thus with woman still—
When penury's blast comes o'er
The cords of her heart, it but makes them thrill
With a truer tone than before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Trenton Emporium.

The Widowed Mother.

"Oh mountain streams must lovelier be,
Which where their waters rise,
Spring on immediate to the sea,
Scarce shown to mortal eyes;
Than those which glide with cloudless tide,
Slow o'er the waste of earth,
Nor keep one trace of that high place,
Which gave their pure waves birth."

Mr. Granville had but recently settled in Roxborough, and was about commencing business with flattering prospects of success, when he was suddenly prostrated by a violent disease, against which the natural strength of his constitution, though in the prime and vigor of his days, afforded but a feeble defence. He died the sixth day after the attack—and they buried him in a quiet corner of the village church-yard, beneath the shade of a young willow; and, as it was in summer, the fresh turf with which they decked his grave, soon exhibited a luxuriant vegetation.

A wife & two lovely children were left behind; and they who have felt what such a bereavement is, alone know something of the bitterness of the trial that widowed mother was called to endure—and to endure alone; for her infant orphans were too young to know the full amount of the loss they had sustained. They wept with her; but their's were tears of sympathy. They sometimes asked, indeed, why their dear papa staid away so long, and if he would never come home, to bring them play things and claim the compensation of a kiss again—but when they saw the mother always answered their enquiries with a flood of tears, as she clasped them in her arms, they wept with her again and again, and ceased to ask these questions, which seemed, they could scarce tell why, so painful. She used to lead them to the grave, often, in the cool and shadowy evening; and they at last understood that their papa lay there, and that he would, indeed, never come back to them—and then their little hearts would swell—but grief is a transient emotion in the infantile breast.

Mrs. Granville, however, had still much to be thankful for. She was left with a comfortable income, many kind friends, and a pretty rural home—and the natural fortitude of her nature in time triumphed over her grief, and her widowed heart found comfort in her pretty orphans—round them her affections clung—and devoting herself to their care and education, she again became contented and happy.

I think it was about four years after the loss of her husband that her eldest child—a lovely little girl, sickened. She watched by it day and night, with that intense anxiety which, while it pervades the very soul, fears to entertain a suspicion of danger. This heart breaking suspense was of long duration. But the child grew worse and worse, and she at last received the sad warning to prepare to give it up. She clasp her hands on her burning brow when she heard it, and exclaimed—Is there indeed danger—*can* Cornelia die? But she still clung to one fond hope, it absorbed every thought—and clung to it even for a time after the little innocent had closed its weary eyes, and sunk gently and softly, without a sigh, into its last long slumber.—Then she thought she should never be reconciled to the world again.—She retired to her chamber when the funeral obsequies were over, and brooded over her sorrows, till melancholy blanched her cheek, and almost mildewed her heart.

Cornelia's little brother was now left to wander to the church-yard alone. He often went to her grave beside his father's. He only distinctly remembered her. But ere a flower had sufficiently time to blossom on that fresh mound, he was laid in sickness on the bed from which his departed sister had been carried. This roused up the sorrowing mother from her solitude, and called her, as it were back to life.—The thought of being entirely bereft, was too much for her—her wasting frame—her sallow cheek, and sunken eye, alarmed her friends. But she became again the watching mother, and she promised again to be reconciled to life, if her last her only remaining child was spared. Her prayer, though unmingled with resignation, was heard; and the boy recovered almost miraculously.

Years passed on; the mother forgot in time her sorrows. Her son grew up with many promises; and though too much indulged in youth's erring propensities, bid fair for manhood. But when manhood brought with it its freedom from restraint, he fell into dissipation, and sacrificed deeply at the shrine of vicious pleasures. The eye of parental hope turned to him—long and fondly—as a traveller still gazes on the last half overclouded star, in the lonely evening sky—as unwilling to believe those clouds portend a storm. It was in vain. In vain the efforts that were made unceasingly to win him back to peace and virtue and usefulness. The lights of reason had expired—and virtue took her flight forever from his bosom.

Vice often prepares his victim by long discipline for his destiny. It was so in this case. The lamp of hope long burned in that widowed mother's bosom with a brighter or a feebler flame. But it at last went out. Alfred was detected in a robbery—was tried—was found guilty, and sentenced to a dungeon.

His broken-hearted mother from her cottage window saw them convey him away—but not to the grave.—Oh, no!—to the place of infamy.—And she wrung her hands in a before unfelt agony, as she exclaimed, "Oh, Alfred—the last hope of these gray hairs—would to God that you had gone in youth and innocence to a peaceful resting place beside poor Cornelia." She felt her error—but it was revealed now to a heart utterly broken. She died of grief, and was buried between her husband and her daughter.

The heart clings long and fondly to the objects of its earthly loves; it is a natural—it is an innocent affection. But resignation to the decisions of that kind and all-wise providence which presides over life and death, is our wisdom and our duty.

The Mother.

It was midnight! By a solitary lamp, a mother sat watching near the cradle of her only child, whose low moans pierced her very heart, and whose quick heaving breath seemed the prelude to approaching dissolution. No words can describe the anguish of the mother. This infant was her idol, and it was about to be taken from her—it was her all, and she must resign it. Now with clasped hands, and streaming eyes raised to heaven, now bending low that she might hear if it yet breathed, the miserable mother had passed many hours of intense agony. She dropped upon her knees and breathed forth a prayer to heaven—such a prayer as none but a mother's heart can inspire—that the God of Mercy would spare her child—that the terrible malady might be removed, and his lovely eyes once more open upon the light of day! The mother's pray was heard. It was the will of God to restore the babe. The crisis of its illness was past, and the mother, wild with joy, and deeply impressed with gratitude, again looked on it with hope.

Years glided away—the boy grew in health and beauty, and the widowed mother rejoiced in her son. She hoarded her scanty pittance for his use, that the idol of her bosom should feel neither privation nor sorrow. For his sake she toiled. She procured for him the means of instruction, and neglected no counsel to inspire his young mind with sentiments of religion and virtue. Of her own wants she thought little—Her pleasure consisted in seeing him happy; for his sake she lived and for his sake she would willingly have died. As the time rolled on the mother's heart had not been free from anxious fears and forebodings on account of her son. The boy loved her, but he was wild and reckless. He would escape from the vigilence of her careful love; and she knew that gay society had more charms for him than the solitary home of his mother. She feared, but as yet she knew not all:

Twenty years had passed since that terrible night she had kept an almost hopeless vigil by his cradle, when her prayer of agony was heard, and the babe restored to her hopes. It was again midnight—again the mother kept her tearful vigil, but not by the bed of sickness. Her boy had become irregular in his habits—he heeded not the counsel or the tears of his mother, and night after night she awaited his return with trembling fears. These watchful cares were more dreadful than those which she feared would be the last by his cradle. Her prayers were still offered up to heaven that he might be restored—that he might be saved not from death, but worse than death—from wickedness. A knock came to the door—the mother flew to admit her boy. There was his lifeless body, borne by two of his companions. She fell senseless on the ground. Her maternal anxieties were hushed for awhile in a deathlike insensibility; but she recovered to hear the dreadful tale: that in a quarrel with his dissolute companions, her son had received a blow which had caused his death! What tidings for a mother! She saw him laid in the grave, where she shortly followed him. Grief for his untimely and dreadful fate, shortened the life which had been devoted to him who had brought her with sorrow to the tomb. How many mothers have reason (though a different cause,) to use the exclamation which Miss Moore puts in the mouth of the Jewish matron: Why was my prayer accepted! Why did heaven in anger bear me when I asked a son?"

From the New-York Morn. Chronicle.

Ten-Cent Pieces.

Have you ever a ten-pence about you.—Jeremy Didler.

Amongst the plagues of life, a ten cent piece stands conspicuous. It is a plague as peculiar to America, as the *mal'aria* is to the domains of his holiness the Pope. You cannot buy ten pence worth of any thing.—Six pence for a glass of beer, and four musty old coppers are popped into your hand by way of change.—They wear a hole in your pocket, and make you lop sided. Three cents for a paper of tobacco, and a little six pence with a large cent, "*paired* not *matched*," and good for nothing except to illustrate the principal of contrast, from your small change. A shilling for the postage of a letter, pay in ten pences and in spite of all your ingenuity, coppers vulgar coppers, form a part of your change. *Job* was never afflicted with ten pences. *Patience* would jump from her monument and run mad at the sight of them; a stoic would swear, and a benevolent become cruel, if condemned to pay and to be paid in this coin. It is a just cause of expatriation.

Know'st thou the land where the ten-penny pieces [of wrath,
Are emblems of discord and symbols
Where man cannot pocket such change as he pleases, [as he hath?
And his pockets are worn by such change
'Tis the clime of the West! where Americans join [coin.
In a general curse on their ten-penny

We would not take a wife with a fortune of 50,000, if she were to bring it in ten-penny pieces; we would almost consent to support the administration, if it would abolish this coin. It is the pest torment & plague of American existence, and if we had "a boat at the shore," or "a barque on the sea," we would set sail for some happier land, where ten pences and trouble are unknown.

A Simile.—An aged oak, rearing its head exposed and alone on a barren hill; the rough blast whistles through its worn out limbs; the battering hail beats forcibly against its side.—Long it has braved the raging elements--long magnanimously withstood their fury—but its strength now fails, exhaused and fatigued; with no friendly wood in part to screen it from the assailing storm, it groans awhile beneath its fury until at length its branches are severed and dispersed by all the sweeping powers of heaven's electric ball.

So it is with friendless man; the dark rolling waves of adversity, incessantly rush against him; the clouds, as black and rough they roll along the sky of sorrow, emit their sulphurious flames on his devoted head—amazed he stands, no friendly arm appears to rescue him from the roaring cataract of ruin; hence falls the wretched creature and sinks amidst the whirling waves no more.

PARLEYING WITH TEMPTATION.

Suppose there was a garden of pleasure ground, furnished with the most charming productions of every climate, but, on entering it, you were well assured that it was full of scorpions and deadly vipers, would you walk through its rosy paths, or slumber in its deadly shades? Your foes might persuade you to enter, and say no harm could attend it; they might tell you some were able to handle the most poisonous serpents without being hurt; but your friends would cry "Flee! Try not the foolish experiment; risk not your life for a few gay flowers, and luscious fruits." Or, suppose a city offered you the most inviting prospects of advancing in trade, or rising in wealth and honor, while a plague raged within its walls, and swept off thousands of its inhabitants; would you go and dwell there? The warning voice of every one who wished you well, would be "escape without delay, even from the very neighborhood of the infection. Say not, some have lived amid the plague, and not caught it, and why may not I? Hang not your confidence on slender peradventures. Flee from the contagious air, lest you die."

Two farmer's boys, while they were feeding the cattle, amused themselves by setting fire to the hay stack, and then putting out the blaze. At last the flame suddenly rose above their reach, and in a short time consumed the hay, cattle, barn, and all. It is thus that the young often play with the fire of those passions which they imagine they can stop and quench when they please; but when once the flame is kindled, it mocks resistance, and burns to their destruction! beware of parleying, then, with temptation.

Curious Sporting fact.—At the Malden races in Essex, in 1748, three horses started for the plate, and the *whole three were distanced*, the first heat, according to the common rules of horse-racing, without any quibble or equivocation.—The first ran on the wrong side of the post, the second was deficient in weight and the third fell and broke his leg.

From the Trenton Emporium.

"I Didn't Think."

A sprightly little girl, who occasionally entertains me with her prattle, has often amused me by the readiness with which, to every charge of misconduct, she furnished this brief excuse. She erred always through inadvertance—*She didn't think.* It is a child's excuse—but how many of us are childish in this particular.

Close and habitual thinking is the foundation of all prosperity. There is no business, no pursuit, no situation in life that does not require this constant operation of the mind—whatever is thoughtlessly *done* is ill done. A little observation will convince any man that a well *regulated*, close calculating mind, is seldom found on the shady side of the hill. While a great many of those whom misfortune has overtaken, have done things for which the only excuse they can offer is—*They didn't think.*

We had once a friend—a tolerably sensible man, one who took the world very easy, and made himself as happy as possible. He was a merchant, with a good capital and good credit. He bought largely, trusted freely, seldom troubled his debtors, and detested dunning; his great object seemed to be—to sell. But his creditors troubled him. And when his business came to be closed it seemed wonderful that a man of so much sense should have travelled so directly to poverty. How did you expect, said one of his creditors to him, ever to pay your debts when you never looked after your dues; when you did so wild a business.—Ah, said he, "*I didn't think.*"—He never recollected that to *sell* was the smallest part of a trader's business. All are not fools who do foolish things; the wisest men are sometimes caught in the silliest acts, simply for want of proper reflection.

Of that class of men who are in the habit of getting their wisdom by experience, the great majority make this particular mistake—"*They don't think.*"—and their misfortunes are to be traced to this heedless source.—Only a single thoughtless moment is sometimes fatal. I have known a fine fortune ruined by a simple indorsement, the work of less than a minute; a house burned by the careless snuffing of a candle; a life of embarrassment produced by a bargain made in a few moments at a casual meeting. And ruin comes oftner in this way than by shipwreck, or the torch of the incendiary, or the changes of the times.

What grey headed man has looked back from the last stage of life over the history of his earlier times; and recollects no losses occasioned by thoughtlessness? It is the language of every man—language which you daily and hourly hear—In this and that transaction, I might have done better—but *I didn't think.*

O. O.

Choose a wife as you choose an axe—look well to her temper.